(Amendment) Act to give women equal rights in inheritance of property, including agricultural land, also came into force in September 2005.

A National Rural Health Mission was launched in April 2005 and a dedicated, non-lapsable fund called the "Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh" constituted in November 2005 for utilization, exlcusively, for the SSA and the MDM Scheme. In the first phase of expansion of the ICDS, orders sanctioning an additional 466 Projects and 1.88 lakh Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) were issued in the financial year, 2005-06. In the second phase of expansion, 173 additional Projects, 1.07 lakh AWCs and 25,961 mini-AWCs are being covered. The MDM Scheme was revised in June 2006 and the nutritional content enhanced to 450 calories and 12 grams of protein. All States and Union Territories are implementing the Programme.

Atomic energy target set for 2020

2573. SHRI VIJAYKUMAR RUPANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target set for atomic energy production in vision 2020 looking to the potential of atomic energy of the country;

(b) the total production of atomic energy as on 31.12.2006 as against the target of 5000 MW in the year 2000;

(c) the plans of Nuclear Power Corporation and National Thermal Power Corporation to reach the target set for 2020; and

(d) whether it is a fact that some environmentalists are opposing the establishment of Atomic Power Plants in the country;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) the document "Long Term Vision of Department of Atomic Energy - Vision 2020" envisages reaching a total installed nuclear power capacity of 20,000 MWe by the year 2020.

(b) the document envisaged reaching a total nuclear power capacity of 3260 MWe by December 2006. The actual achievement in this regard has been 3900 MWe.

(c) Kaiga-3 (220 MWe) has been synchronized to the grid on 11th April 2007 and the total nuclear power capacity as on date is 4120 MWe.

Six nuclear power reactors of total capacity of 3160 MWe being constructed by NPCIL and BHAVINI are in advanced stages of construction and the total nuclear power capacity will reach 7280 MWe progressively by the end of XI plan.

The XI Plan proposals envisage commencement of work of 8 indigenous reactors with a total capacity of 5600 MWe by NPCIL. Additions of Fast Breeder Reactors built indigenously and import of Light Water Reactors through imports, depending on the opening of international civil nuclear cooperation, will take the power generation capacity further.

(d) While the public opinion in the country about nuclear power is generally favourable, some activists/NGOs/environmentalists have been expressing location specific concerns, which are addressed suitably by the Government on case by case basis.

Disposal of atomic energy waste

2574. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the places where the waste of atomic energy of various plants in India disposed of;

(b) the details thereof, plant-wise and area-wise;

(c) the quantity of atomic energy waste produced annually in India;

(d) whether any study has so far been undertaken on the ill-effects of the waste of atomic energy in India;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Wastes generated at the Nuclear Power Stations during their operation are of low and intermediate activity level and are managed at the site itself. These wastes are treated, concentrated and immobilized in solid matrices like cement, bitumen, polymers etc. and stored in specially constructed structures such as reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes, located at each site. The amount of waste is about 100 cubic meters per year at each station.